

DISAFFECTION IN THE
RUSSIAN ARMY.

REMARKABLE PARTICULARS.

A correspondent sends an interesting article to the London Times in which he points out that small but significant incidents recorded from time to time indicate that the ferment of rebellious discontent in Russia has penetrated even to the ranks of the army. He sends a copy of a secret circular, bearing the signature of General Kuropatkin, Minister for War, issued to the Commanders-in-Chief of certain districts. In this circular it is stated that the attempts of political agitators to spread their propaganda in the Army—a rare occurrence in former years—have been frequently repeated of late, and such is the insolence of these attempts that it has become necessary to call serious attention to the matter. It seems that so-called seditious proclamations and pamphlets have been found in certain barracks, evidently received from abroad. These were on such matters as "The abolition of permanent armies," the "Pater Noster of a Soldier," inciting soldiers against their chiefs. Others urged anti-Governmental political demonstrations. Some of these circulars (which have been found in barracks in various parts of the country) are signed by the Russian Workmen's Social Democratic Party and the Social Democratic League of Siberia. It was also discovered that revolutionary leaders were endeavouring to personally influence the soldiers, and finally it was ascertained that a propaganda had been organised among the soldiers of the Ekaterinburg regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. This propaganda no longer came from the outside and from persons who were strangers to the army, but from the soldiers themselves, and the chief of the organisation was a soldier of the said regiment named Alchansky. He had concealed the fact he was entitled to a shorter period of military service so as to be able to continue for a longer time his work of propaganda among the soldiers. While he was with the regiment Alchansky energetically propagated revolutionary ideas in his personal conversations with other soldiers and also by distributing a great number of pamphlets, proclamations, &c. A considerable number of soldiers collaborated with him. Others, while not taking any active part in his efforts, tolerated this propaganda. Other instances are enumerated in the War Minister's circular, which concludes: "We have good reason to believe, considering the precautions taken by these subterranean agitators, that there are many cases which remain unknown not only to the superior but even to the inferior officers. Nevertheless, the cases mentioned show that the revolutionary and Socialist groups are striving with perseverance to propagate their ideas in the army. They send by post, addressed to the officers or the soldiers, or they throw into the courts of the barracks appeals and proclamations, &c.; or else they engage in personal conversations with the soldiers," and asks the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief to whom it is addressed as to the best means for "struggling against this sad phenomenon."

Before the Minister for War issued the secret circular individual officers had also issued appeals against the attempt to tamper with the loyalty of the troops. Here, for instance, is one, dated August 5, 1902, and signed by the Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant-General Zander:—"The Chief in Command of the Military district has ordered that the serious attention of the chiefs of brigades shall be called to the necessity of being very careful in their choice of the men for the shooting schools and in the nomination of petty officers. This is necessary because they are often selected from among those who come from factories and towns. They are more intelligent and know how to read and write; but it is precisely these men who are spoilt before joining the service."

The correspondent adds that all these efforts, whether on the part of the Minister of War or of officers in command of military districts, and many other endeavours not recorded have produced but partial effects. The revolutionary propaganda in the ranks of the army still continues, and the correspondent furnishes as an interesting commentary a typical incident that had just occurred at Vilna. Here, as on several former occasions, a proclamation specially addressed to the army was distributed to the officers and troops of the garrison by the local Social Democratic organisation. All the copies of this proclamation were punctually and promptly handed over to the police by the soldiers who had received them. Such zeal seemed peculiar, as it was known that some of the troops sympathized with the revolutionary movement, and inquiries were made. An officer then explained that the police were now printing and distributing circulars or appeals that purported to have been issued by revolutionary organisations. By this means the police were testing the loyalty of the troops, and those who failed at once to return the pretended revolutionary documents were either arrested or carefully watched. In the fear that the last appeal of the Social Democrats might have emanated from the police, all the copies had been handed over to the authorities.

The correspondent says this seditious temper is widespread, otherwise the War Minister would keep the matter quiet; for a circular such as that referred to above, even though intended to be kept secret, must almost necessarily disturb the officers to whom it is addressed, and perhaps even encourage in the minds of some of them the rebellious disposition which it is designed to quell.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 555, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING OF ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREE-MASONRY HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 1st December, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 27th November, 1903. [1425]

Intimations.

IT IS DIFFERENT NOW.
Once upon a time students of medicine held the notion that there were as many different diseases as the body has organs and parts; every one of these ailments requiring a different treatment. So stupid a mistake could lead only to miserable failures. For the fact is, the body is a single machine; and what concerns one part of it concerns, more or less closely, all the rest. Thus we see how it happens that one remedy, or mode of treatment, may relieve and cure a variety of complaints,—or what may appear like a variety, but are really various forms or out-comings of the same cause. Take, for example, Anemia, Scrophula, Poverty of Blood, General Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Diseases, etc.—a formidable array indeed—they look to be; yet

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION quickly abates the worst of such cases, and absolutely cures many which have been abandoned as hopeless. The reasons are: its power over the digestive and assimilating process, its action in expelling impurities from the blood, and its consequent ability to vitalize and rebuild the whole structure. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. You may resort to it with a faith and hope that arise from the history of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market. Every dose effective. 'You cannot be disappointed in it.' Sold by chemists here and throughout the world and A. S. Watson & Co. Limited."

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS IN
ADVANCE.

AN early opportunity to those WISHING TO SEND GREETINGS TO THEIR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS AT HOME. I have just unpacked a parcel of Raphael Tuck's XMAS AND NEW YEARS CARDS of various pretty designs and description, specially selected to suit the taste of young and old.

Very moderate prices and as usual 10% discount for cash.
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 4, D'Almeida Street,
and
36 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1903. [1395]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the kindness of the Hongkong and Kowloon community, and to the good will of the Chinese and European residents, to assist her in her work.

Children's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed in old ones. Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1902.

Hotel.

KING EDWARD
HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D'Hotel at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [1392]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT, Gasoline, Lamps of all descriptions from the best makers.

Incandescent Mantles, Chimneys, Globes, Shades, &c., for Gasoline and Gas Lamps at the most moderate prices.
Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.
Naptha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
36, Lyndhurst Terrace,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1903. [1575]

Intimations.

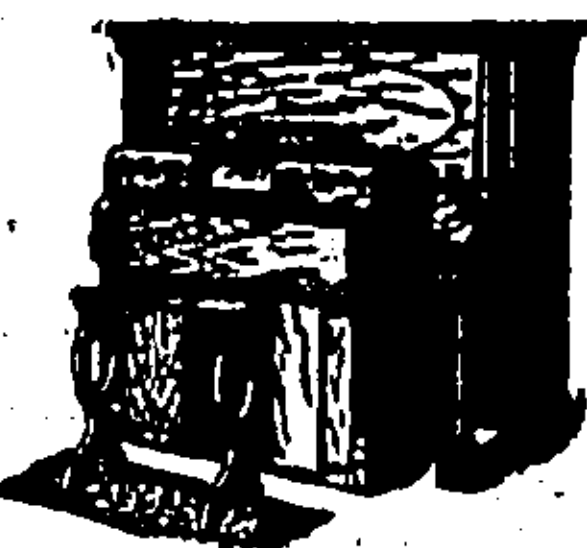
THE
ROBINSON
PIANO
Co., LTD.
NOTE.ENTIRELY
NEW STOCK
ARRIVING.

SPECIALLY AND MOST CAREFULLY
CHOSEN BY OUR
MR. ROBINSON,
NOW IN EUROPE.

GREAT
REDUCTIONS

in our present stock of Pianos and Musical
Goods.

Our NEW MUSIC STOCK has arrived.

THE APOLLO
MASTER PIANO
PLAYER

THE BEST OF ALL.

THREE STYLES:
PRICE FROM \$450 UP.

PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) has given another great testimonial to the Apollo Piano-player. She was so delighted with the instrument that was purchased by her last year that this second testimonial is even stronger than the first one that she gave.
"Mme. Patti says that 'the Apollo never has given her the slightest trouble' and that the new concert grand is one of the most wonderful and perfect piano-players that she has ever seen."
Hongkong, 28th October, 1903. [1452]

THE APOLLO
ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$100 Per Annum,
PRIVATE LINES, By Arrangement.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of
more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.
INCLUDING—

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE, &c., &c.,

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS,
Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical
work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit
up Installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

For full Particulars, &c., &c., Apply to

W. STUART HARRISON,
A.M. INST. E.E.E.
Manager

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904. [1575]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CEYLON,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT
SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-MORROW.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days from the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1903. [14]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KONIG ALBERT,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 2nd December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 7th December, 1903, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1903. [1532]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"NURNBERG,"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd December will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd December.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1903. [1426]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TREMONT,"

FROM SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA,
YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1903. [1842]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge and remaining on board after THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense unless landed at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1903. [14142]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"SIBERIA,"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge and undelivered by Thursday, the 26th inst., at 10 a.m., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. STUART THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1903. [15]

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
BOMBAY MARU.....	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 1st December, at Noon.
T. Murali.....	NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKO.	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon.
YAWATA MARU.....	HAMA	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., at Daylight.
A. E. Moses.....	KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., at Noon.
SANUKI MARU.....	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., at Noon.
KUMANO MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 12th Dec., at Daylight.
KAWACHI MARU.....	KOBE	MONDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.
KINSHU MARU.....		
F. L. Pyne.....		

* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [5]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

VIA

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN,

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers. Tons. Captains. 1903-04.

Tacoma..... 2,812 M. Ridley..... Dec. 15

Victoria..... 3,502 J. Truebridge..... Dec. 19

Tramont..... 2,606 T. W. Garlick..... Dec. 21

Lyra..... 4,417 G. V. Williams..... Jan. 20

Shamuel..... 9,600 W. M. Smith..... Feb. 20

Olympia..... 2,837 A. Dixon..... Feb. 20

† Cargo only.

Steamers marked (*) have no second-class passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1903. [1842]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CHUSAN,"

Captain W. B. Palmer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 5th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1903. [14]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES FLUID.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Building,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1904. [17]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1903. [1359]

TO LET.

CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE COLONY.

MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD. Nice

Houses, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out-houses and Verandahs. Only \$40 inclusive of Taxes.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and airy Flats of 3 or 5 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive of Taxes.

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1903. [1916]

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WE ARE SELLING

AN UNIQUE SELECTION

OF THE

PUREST AND BEST
CONFECTIONERY

RECEIVED FROM THE

LEADING LONDON AND PARIS
HOUSES

Comprising the simple kinds to those
of the
MOST RECHERCHÉ DESCRIPTION,
DAINTILY PACKED.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD

ASSORTMENT

OF

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
FOR DESPATCH BY THE

HOMEWARD MAIL.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851

TELEPHONE NO. 246.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4th Edition.

ESTABLISHED 1859

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣
TEMPORARY STORE:
1ST FLOOR, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,
(above Messrs. H. Price & Co.)

XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.

FURNITURE
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.
PASTEUR'S MICRO-PROOF
FILTERS,
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN FOR AMATEURS.
GOOD WORK.
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1903 [728d]

CARMICHAEL AND
CLARKE,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SHIPBUILDERS,
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.
A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.

Lieber's Standard Code
TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [355e]

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in
The "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to the Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
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DAILY—\$30 per annum.
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The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1903.

THE SERVANT DIFFICULTY.

If registration of domestic servants becomes an accomplished fact in Hongkong it would appear that we shall be indebted to the ladies of the Colony, who, we understand, are contemplating petitioning H.E. the Officer Administering the Government to obtain a remedy for the present irritating position in regard to the question. And their action cannot in any sense be deemed too premature having regard to the frequent occasions upon which this vexed problem has been discussed, and the oft-recurring complaints concerning the sins and shortcomings of the domestic that continue to be ventilated at the Magistracy. The question is given more prominence immediately a servant decamps with valuables or departs without notice; it is then discussed in somewhat heated and vigorous letters and protests in the newspapers, and the agitation is allowed to dwindle and remain in abeyance until some desperate domestic desires a change of scene and richer opportunities. Having regard to the large number of Europeans in the Colony who consider the grievance as a very real one, it seems surprising that no serious attempt to surmount the difficulty has been hitherto made. As was recently pointed out by a Singapore contemporary, on the other side of the Atlantic "Registration of Employers" is in full swing as a system organised by household servants in their own interests, and to keep employers in their proper places as subject to their servants. It is not that the initiative of this movement is due. The new union has a large membership and a definite programme of action. For instance, it intends to compel employers to furnish references, and will black-list those having undesirable reputations. Regular working hours will be stipulated for, and extra pay demanded for overtime, also for washing and any laundry work. The union also demands that the servants shall receive the same food as the members of the families and various other comforts not usually enjoyed. The organisers of the union intend to extend their operations to New York and other large cities. In Hongkong, the altered circumstances of life, have in no small measure tended to loosen the bonds between master and servant that existed in the earlier days of the Colony's history, and to make anything like mutual trust and regard almost impossible. The domestic has acquired more knowledge than is conducive to his welfare, and instead of settling down and doing the bidding of his master, in most instances for the term of his natural life, he has now become far too independent, insolent and untrustworthy. The truth is, as was recently pointed out, when the odds are so heavily against European employers of the members of a Chinese confederacy it is time the former had a fair innings, and a chance of getting on even terms with their 'masters,' the servants. In Ceylon the system of registration has worked remarkably well, and the same may be said for it in Tonking where it has been in vogue for ten years. The French Colonial regulations require that, natives desirous of entering European employ, whether as domestics or skilled labourers, shall report themselves to the police authorities who, on the receipt of a nominal fee, register their names and addresses. A few days later, the officials deliver to them a small book containing a photograph of the applicants, their anthropometrical identity, place of birth, together with a number of blank pages to be filled in by their future employers setting forth the date of their engagement, the nature of the work performed, the amount of wages paid, and the period at which previous employment was terminated. Each entry made in this book by the master has to be vouched by an inspector of police, who imposes the official stamp against it. This system of registration has been found of immense benefit to the colonists in general since it permits of an effective control of the declarations made by applicants presenting themselves for engagement. During his term of service the servant's master retains this register as a guarantee of

contract on the part of the employee, and an effective means of ensuring his arrest in event of his leaving without notice, or absconding with stolen property. At present, no employer in Hongkong knows much about the character of a person he engages nor, till subsequently whether he can perform the duties he undertakes to carry out. The man may never have previously served as a domestic, he may have just terminated a period in gaol or be fresh from some remote village in China. In England the employer would receive a character with a servant when engaging one, but here we have scarcely a chance of knowing anything about the boys who enter our employ. Such a state of affairs cannot be considered satisfactory, and the sooner steps are taken to remedy the present evil the better, and in this respect we sincerely trust the ladies of Hongkong will go forward with their petition and secure a speedy redress for our grievances.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE native town of Woosung was reported to be on fire at 7 a.m. on 24th, and was still burning at 6 p.m.

MRS. and Miss McWade, of the American Consulate, at Canton have gone for a short holiday to Manila.

BRITISH Columbia has adopted a preferential tariff. Heavy duties will now be imposed on goods imported from the United States.

It is reported, from Johannesburg, that the Government approves the plan for the immigration of Asiatic labourers to South Africa.

THE miners of Selangor have decided that from the first day of the next Chinese year their coolies shall work seven hours a day in two equal shifts.

THE associated journalists of Tokio and Osaka were to hold a public meeting in Osaka to urge the public to take up a definite attitude on the Manchurian question.

THE lowest reading of the thermometer at the Peak last night was 43°. This morning it stood at 47½°, while at the lower tram station the mercury was up to 57°.

ACCORDING to a Washington wire the American Federation of Labour, has passed resolutions demanding that Chinese labourers be excluded from the Philippines as from the United States.

THE *Universal Gazette* has the following: "We hear that a certain high Chinese official in Shanghai has received a secret telegram from war with Russia."

THE men engaged in trying to save the wreck of the French barque *Comet de Richmont*, which struck a rock on the Frigate French shoals on October 10th, report that the vessel has capsized, and will be a total loss.

THE Austrian Lloyd's freighter, *Nippon*, is at Manila to ship a large cargo of tobacco for the Austrian government. The Company General de Tabacos supplies the Austrian government with Philippine tobacco under a contract of many years standing. It is estimated that the shipment to be made on the *Nippon* will exceed 6,000 bales.

THE American Asiatic squadron is to be heavily reinforced by a flotilla of torpedo boats which is now en route to the Orient via the Suez canal. The "midget fleet" consists of the *Decatur*, *Dale*, *Dainbridge*, *Chauncey* and *Barry*. They left Norfolk on November 1st, and are conveyed by the *Baltimore*, a protected cruiser. Lieutenant L. H. Chandler is in command of the flotilla.

THE revenue of Sarawak for 1904 is estimated at \$1,107,643, and the expenditure at \$1,157,563. Farms and Customs account for nearly seven hundred thousand dollars, and Mining Royalties and Reimbursements for about \$225,000. The heaviest expenditure is that for the civil list \$118,937, and Public Works \$288,480. A sum of \$120,000 is estimated for Sadong and Brooketon collieries.

DR. Gilbert Ried writing to the *North American Review* on "The Unsatisfactory Outcome of the Chinese Negotiations" maintains that, under the pretext of preserving the integrity of China, a real blow has been struck at the sovereign independence of the empire. The restrictions imposed by the Powers make China less able to govern herself than she was before. In conclusion, Dr. Ried declares that "the negotiations have failed, judged either as a policy of superior force, tending to frighten the people from a repetition of hostilities; or as a policy of magnanimity, intended to transform a nation of foreign masters into confiding friends."

UNDER "Latest News," on 25th inst. *Echo de Chine* says that in the French Senate M. Waldeck-Rousseau spoke against the amendment forbidding any member of a Congregation to engage in secondary education. Messrs. Combes and Clemenceau supported the amendment, which was carried by 147 votes to 136. In the Chamber, M. Deloncle asked for explanations as to Siam and Yunnan. Their Italian Majesties have returned to Italy. There is a general belief that an Anglo-Italian arbitration treaty will be arranged similar to that between England and France. The Japanese Prime Minister has declared to an English journalist that the majority of the Japanese are hostile to war.

WASHINGTON exchanges announce that several states in the Republic of Colombia are agitating to secede and join the new Republic of Panama.

MR. E. D. C. Wolfe has been appointed assistant superintendent of police and police magistrate for the New Territories, with effect on and from the 1st December next.

MANILA exchanges announce that the U.S. Asiatic Squadron has received urgent orders to sail for Honolulu. It is stated that this is owing to the gravity of the situation in Colombia.

CAPT. Welch has recently left the command of the *Albatross*, and is proceeding to England by the next French mail for the purpose of bringing out to China a new river steamer for the Indo-China S. N. Co. Capt. Rolfe replaces him on the *Albatross*.

THE Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company's liner *Capt. E. E. Beadnell*, which arrived this morning, had about ninety cabin passengers and nearly 4,000 tons of cargo. The cargo includes a large shipment of flour and silver bullion valued at \$80,000.

THE dismantled sailing ship *C. H. Watkin*, which was recently sold for \$24,500, was purchased by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, who it is understood, intend utilizing her as a breakwater close to where the present hulks are moored. She is at present lying at the Tanjong Pagar wharf.

WE have received a letter from Mr. C. H. Ware, the business manager and representative of the Arthur Hill Company of continental stars enclosing a very favourable press criticism of their performance at Shanghai, and announcing that the artists intend commencing a season in Hongkong on December 23rd.

ACCORDING to the latest news from Manchuria, the Russians have in Port Arthur 17,000 men; in Liangyang 8,000; Harbin 5,000; Fenghuangcheng (Yulu) 1,200; in Anluingshen and Shaloh 350, and in the city of Kirin, the capital of the province of that name (Central Manchuria), 4,400 men of all arms.

GREAT Britain's first-class battle-ship *Duncan* arrived at Gibraltar on 29th ult. from England to join the Mediterranean squadron. Marconi, the inventor, who was on board, managed to keep in communication with his wireless station at Poldhu, Cornwall, a distance of 850 miles, during every portion of the trip from England to Gibraltar.

A SPECIAL notice to mariners issued at Shanghai states that the following telegram has this day been received from the Amoy Commissioner of Customs:—"Kerosene steamer *Arnold Luyken* from Tientsin burning near Turnabout. Fifteen survivors, including Captain. Wreck drifting South-west two miles hourly." From this it may be assumed that she has been abandoned and is derelict.

GUN practice will take place from Stonecutters Island (West, East and South Shore Batteries) on the 4th December, in a south-westerly direction at ranges varying from 2,000 to 4,500 yards, and from Lyenau (Pak-sha-shan Battery) on the 5th of December, 1903, in the direction of Junk Bay to the East of Devil's Peak at a range of about 2,000 yards. If the weather is unfavourable on either of the above dates, practice will take place on the 7th of December. Firing will commence at about 9 a.m. and finish about 11 a.m. each day, if the range is clear.

SIR West Ridgeway, the retiring Governor of Ceylon has been closing his career in that Colony with a series of brilliant speeches very unusual in official utterances. He addressed the Legislative Council on Nov. 10, at great length on his administration from 1896-1903. The *Times of Ceylon* furnishes extracts which alone come to 56 pp of closely printed foolscap; from which it would seem that he is as good with his pen as with his tongue. Any one desiring to learn all about the Island of Spicy Breezes, "where only man in vile" can do no better than commence with this review—S. F. Press.

AT the Marine Court this morning before the Acting Harbour Master, Mr. Basil Taylor, Lieut. Asser of H.M.S. *Fame* proceeded against Ng Yau, owner of the steam launch *Cheong Pick*, for not observing a rule of the road. It appears that the *Fame* was coming up the Southern Fairway and into the Central Fairway. When off Blake Pier Lieut. Asser noticed the launch coming across his port bow. Seeing that a collision would be inevitable if he continued on his course, he gave orders for the destroyer to go full speed astern and just succeeded in avoiding an accident. Witnesses declared that the coxswain of the launch was chatting with the passengers and apparently paying no attention to his duties. A fine of \$5 or 14 days was imposed by the Acting Harbour Master.

MR. John Dlight Suttar, representing the Government of New South Wales has been in Manila for several days overlooking the commercial field and the possibilities of trade between the Philippines and the Commonwealth of Australia. Mr. Suttar comes from one of the earliest families of Australia, the first gold discovered in the country being found on the farm of his grandfather Mr. Suttar is an enthusiastic Australian and a firm believer in the future greatness of the country and the possibility of profitable trade relations being established with the Philippine Islands. Possessing a pleasing personality, besides being a good shot, a clever horseman and enthusiastic in all things Australian, Mr. Suttar seems to be the one man who could be looked upon to succeed in the difficult mission he has been selected for, as the advance agent of Australasian trade with the Far East.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The financial returns for the first eight months of the present year are published in the *Cassell* of yesterday's date, and show a total amount collected during the period of \$3,400,709.99 as against \$3,053,880.91 for the same period of the preceding year. To this has to be added revenue derived from land sales, to the 30th September, totalling \$351,299.11, which already exceeds the 1903 estimate in the heading by \$1,229.41, and considering that on the 7th prox. a valuable lot on the Shinkwan Road is to be put up, and is sure to realise far more than the upset price of \$14,173, the revenue should be greatly augmented before the close of the financial year. From January to September, 1903, land sales realised only \$73,382.27, so that the increase for the first eight months of 1903 is no less than \$277,917.14. All other items, excepting miscellaneous receipts, which have decreased \$34,787.74 show increases, the most noteworthy being one of \$1,913,461.51 under the heading of Licences and Internal Revenue not otherwise specified. The Treasury collected from the Post Office \$331,938.18, as against \$286,653.28 for the same period last year, or an increase of \$45,284.90, while the water account realised \$52,101.41 in excess of the amount received for the corresponding period last year, viz. \$18,484. Taken altogether the total increase in revenue is \$647,565.99, and the total decrease, \$34,787.74. On the other hand, the expenditure for the eight months under review, is in excess of the amount paid out in the same period of the preceding year, when \$3,511,052.95 was expended as against \$3,537,628.83 this year exclusive of Public Works, extraordinary. The Sanitary Department accounted for by far the largest proportion of this increase, \$339,931.91 being chargeable against it as compared with \$147,132.27 during the corresponding month of last year, or an increase of \$192,799.64. The Police, Fire Brigade and Gaol are responsible for an increase of \$129,315.20, while \$142,924.8 is taken by the Public Works Departments as against \$88,022.69. The total increases amount to \$654,222, against which is a total decrease, under various headings, of \$1,132,973.04, including \$505,336.92, Public Works, extraordinary, \$505,873.80, miscellaneous services, and \$15,068.57, Public Works, recurrent. On Public Works, extraordinary, \$360,889.22 was spent as against \$866,216.14 last year. On the 30th September there was a total balance in hand of \$58,993.09, \$531,862.21 being in Hongkong and \$27,130.88 with the Crown Agents.

THE MANILA INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Following is the report of the Board of Directors to be presented at the fourth ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's office, No. 100 Calle Anloague, Manila, at 4 p.m., on Friday, the 4th December, 1903.

To the Shareholders of

THE MANILA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
Gentlemen,—In accordance with article III of articles of association the directors now beg to submit their report for the half-year ending the 31st October, 1903.

The profit and loss account shows a debit balance of \$54,387.50 which deducted from the debit balance carried forward at 30th April last leaves a profit of \$6,555.75 on the working of the half year under review.

AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. D. M. Fleming.

BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS,
Chief Managers.
Manila, 17th November, 1903.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER, 1903.

Liabilities.	
Capital account	\$1,000,000
Less unissued shares	363,000
Sundry creditors	16,609.45
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	321.90
	\$653,931.35

Assets.	
Cost of sundry concerns	\$457,000.00
Additional plant and stock	6,475.28
Sundry debtors	66,213.89
Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ltd.	69,546.66
Fire insurance	38.02
Balance	54,387.50
	\$653,931.35

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the half-year ending 31st October, 1903.

Losses.	
To Balance carried forward from last account	\$ 60,943.25
General charges	3,901.04
Auditor's fees	250.00
General Managers' fees	3,750.00
English Hotel	6,998.44
Sundry debtors, amount written off	2,119.58
	\$ 76,962.31

Profits.	
By Manila Carriage Factory	\$ 1,284.72
" Manila Water Co.	1,550.00
" Interest account	2,830.04
" Manila American	3,000.00
" Gimila Hotel	3,200.00
" Paris Restaurant	4,500.05
" Manila Times	6,200.00
" Transfer fees	1.00
Balance	54,387.50
	\$ 76,962.31

I have compared the above statement with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found same to be in accordance therewith.

D. M. FLEMING,
Auditor.
Manila, 17th November, 1903.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

THE JOCKEY CLUB AND FAIR PLAY.
SIR,—In order to correct any possible misapprehension as to the authorship of a letter, dated 27th inst., which appeared in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of this morning's date under the heading "The Jockey Club and Fair Play," and over the nom de plume of "Ichiban," I beg to say that I am not either directly or indirectly the author of such letter.

I happen to be the owner of a brown Australian mare which has run at the last two meetings of the Hongkong Jockey Club, under the name of "Ichiban."

Doubtless the writer of the letter referred to was unaware of this, otherwise, I feel sure he would have displayed better taste than, in such a confined place as Hongkong, to have chosen "Ichiban" as his nom de plume for the above letter.

When I write to the public Press I invariably write over my own name.

I am, etc,
GODFREY C. C. MASTER.
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1903.

THE GROWTH OF THE NAVY

The additions to the Navy during the current financial year were estimated by the First Lord, in his Annual Statement, as 6 battleships, 11 armoured and 1 second class protected cruiser, besides several torpedo craft, sloops and submarines. It is probable that the last half of the year will show considerably more ships completed than have been so far, as from all accounts the rate of progress is being satisfactorily maintained. So far only two new battleships, the *Duncan* and *Exmouth*, have been commissioned and sent to the Mediterranean to replace older ships; but their sister ships, the *Albatross* and *Cornwallis*, are practically ready, and will probably follow them in a short time. The 11 armoured cruisers consist of the long delayed *Euryalus* and 10 of the new County class. The *King Alfred* has not yet been permanently commissioned, but took part in the manoeuvres and is now ready. The unfortunate *Euryalus* belongs to the *Cressy* class and had a succession of disasters in the early stages of her construction, which have delayed her long after all her sisters; but she has done her trials and will shortly be commissioned. The first ten County cruisers are in various stages of completion; the *Kent* is already in the cruiser squadron; the *Bedford* is running trials with different kinds of propellers in order to see if the legend speed of 23 knots can be obtained—which it has it has not been so far. The *Essex* 22 97 knots, and *Monmouth* 22 8 are practically ready; and in another six months they should all be in commission.

This class is not quite satisfactory either from the point of view of protection or of gun power. The belt of 4 inches up to the main deck is too vulnerable at long ranges; and in the six improved County cruisers, the *Devonshire* class, this defect has been rectified by the substitution of 6 inch armour both on the belt and the gun positions. Similarly four of the 6 inch guns will be replaced by a couple of the new 7 1/2 inch. These improvements imply an addition of 900 tons to the displacement, and reduction of speed from the nominal 23 knots of the earlier ships to 22 1/2. But the result will on the whole be a gain in efficiency. The new turbine destroyer *Velox* has been delivered; and as in addition to turbines for high speed there are reciprocating engines for cruising speed this new vessel will be watched with interest. Fancy speed is not aimed at in her, as it was in the case of the unfortunate *Viper* and *Cobra*; 30 knots is the best she has made so far. A great deal of work is being done in other ways than in new construction. The *Royal Sovereign* class is being improved by the addition of casemates for the hitherto practically unprotected 6-inch guns on the upper deck; four were completed last year, and this year the remainder either have already been or are undergoing the process. The *Terrible* and *Powerful* have had four new 6-inch guns added to their originally somewhat weak armament; and a large number of second class cruisers are having the same guns substituted for their 4 1/2. There is every reason to hope that the year's programme of work completed will be carried out.—T. of I.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Salazie*) 1st prox.
Indian (*Lightning*) 1st prox.
Tacoma (*Tacoma*) 4th prox.
Australian (*Chinglu*) 5th prox.
Indian (*Kamsang*) 7th prox.
French (*Australien*) 8th prox.
American (*America Maru*) 8th prox.
Canadian (*Tartar*) 9th prox.
Tacoma (*Victoria*) 13th prox.
American (*Korea*) 15th prox.
American (*Gaelic*) 23rd prox.

The O. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Calchas* left Victoria, B.C., on 25th inst. for this port via Japan.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* left Yokohama p.m., on 27th inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Roon*, which left here on 20th ult., arrived at Genoa on Thursday, at 4 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Manche* left Shanghai yesterday afternoon, and is expected here on Monday, 30th inst., morning.

The N. V. K. s.s. *Yavala Maru* (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on 28th inst., and is expected to arrive here on 30th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Chinglu* from Australasian ports via Manila left Port Darwin on 27th inst., and is expected to arrive here on 8th prox.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's.)

British M. P.'s Visit to Franco.

LONDON, 26th November.

Ninety Members of the House of Commons, several Peers, and the Colonial Agents General, accompanied by sixty ladies, under the auspices of the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons, have gone to Paris as the guests of a large and influential Committee of French Senators and Deputies. The reception was a very cordial one. Baron Des Tournelles welcomed the visitors who after three fêtes in Paris will visit Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Nice and Monte Carlo.

The Hottentot Rebellion in South Africa.

The rebel Hottentot Chiefs are awaiting the arrival of the Governor at Keetmans Koop and a satisfactory solution of the difficulty is anticipated.

LATER.

Turkey and the Macedonian Reform Scheme.

Before assenting to the Reform Scheme the Porte begged Austria and Russia to modify the terms and received an absolute refusal. On the Russian Ambassador repeating the refusal yesterday in a strong note, the Porte's attitude underwent an entire change.

(Der Ostasiatische Lloyd)

Great Britain and Italy.

Berlin, 23rd November.

The King and the Queen of Italy have returned from England. Nearly all papers state that no new agreements between Great Britain and Italy have been made during the Windsor visit.

The Balkans.

The situation in the Balkans has become much better for Russia, as acceptance by the Porte of the Murzsteg programme is imminent.

(Japanese Exchanges.)

The Unsettled Question of Manchuria.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN ST. PETERSBURG, Peking, 21st, October.

The Russian Government have made an announcement in St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian authorities in the Far East have not destroyed the administration of Shinkiang Province, Manchuria. They add:—The reoccupation of the city of Moukden by Russia was compulsory, and she had to station two Companies of Infantry and a Company of Artillery there.

Therefore the reoccupation of the city could not be called an actual occupation of the city. Russia had already showed to the Powers that she has no intention of taking possession of Manchuria permanently. However, as the situation has now reached such a stage, the future measures to be taken by Russia will depend upon the measures adopted by the Powers in regard to the situation in Manchuria.

China.

RUSSIANS IN ACTION WITH BANDITS.

Peking, 20th November.

The telegraph lines in Manchuria have now been seized by Russian officers and the Chinese authorities are now conveying messages between Inkao and Moukden by carriers.

The Tartar General reports that about 100 Russians engaged a number of rioters at Shinnien on the 16th inst., and seven or eight of the Russians were killed. The Tartar General reported later that the rioters of Shinnien were the mounted bandits. Over forty Russians were killed. The bandits lost much less in the fighting. Several Japanese were with the bandits and repulsed the Russians, who marauded the neighbourhood. The Tartar General reported under date of the 18th that the Russians have now driven the bandits from Shinnien and fighting is going on in the district about Chan-yang. The Russians are plundering the Chinese houses in the district.

Mr. Lessar called at the Foreign Office to-day.

Wu Ting-Pang called on Mr. Uchida this morning. The Japanese Minister called at the Foreign Office soon after the Russians Minister left. The calls are believed to relate to the collision between the Russians and the mounted bandits.

A Port Arthur despatch states that Vicerny Alexieff leaves for St. Petersburg to-day; but the news requires confirmation.—*Matinchi.*

Thibet.

London, 18th November.

The Government of Nepal, between which and Thibet a treaty exists under which the former agrees to protect the latter should a third country menace her, has despatched a number of soldiers to Lhasa, and strongly advises the Thibetan authorities to settle peacefully the trouble with regard to Great Britain. Advice has also been given to the Grand Lama about a rumour with reference to negotiation between Thibet and Russia.—*Special to Tokio Asahi.*

Unrest in Russia.

NUMEROUS DOMICILIARY VISITS.

London, 19th November.

The *Colo. Gazette* reports that there is much activity amongst revolutionary bodies in St. Petersburg, where the police are making frequent domiciliary visits in search of political suspects.

DR. MORRISON ON THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

The Chefoo correspondent of the *Asahi* has had an interview with the celebrated *Times* correspondent at Peking, Dr. Morrison, and he sends his paper a report of it, of which the following is a rough translation:—

TO PRESERVE HER OWN EXISTENCE

JAPAN MUST FIGHT RUSSIA.

"Although war is a serious thing which should not be talked of impetuously, yet there are occasions when it is preferable to peace, and when a country must fight to preserve her reputation for independence. It is needless to say that Japan's existence is threatened by her constant increase of population, unless she can find an outlet for this increase. Korea is recognised as being under the influence of Japan and providing the required outlet, but the holding of the Liaoting Peninsula by a Russian military force will mean the encroachment of Russia on Korea.

NOT TO FIGHT PUTS JAPAN IN THE SAME POSITION AS IF SHE WERE DEFEATED IN WAR.

"If Japan does not fight now, Russia will certainly increase her fleet in the East and will annex Korea in the same way as she has absorbed Manchuria. Japan will then be obliged to withdraw permanently into her own islands. Even if the war goes against Russia, she will only be forced to give up Manchuria and Korea, and her own territory will remain to her. Will not her position then be the same as if she had not fought at all? Now is the time for Japan to fight when her success is quite certain.

IT IS A MISTAKE TO THINK THAT RUSSIA WILL NOT FIGHT.

"It is stated that Russia has no intention of meeting Japan in the field, but the fact of her building big barracks in several parts of Manchuria, and increasing her navy in the East, cannot mean anything but preparation to drive Japan off the continent. She is only awaiting her opportunity.

THE AGE OF THE JAPANESE WARSHIPS MUST BE REMEMBERED.

"The battleships and cruisers which form the strength of Japan's navy are now fully able to confront the Russian ships, but it must be remembered that in a few years they will become obsolete, while Russia will be constantly sending out new ships so as to overpower the Japanese navy. Consequently every delay increases the difficulty Japan will have in fighting Russia on the sea.

WHAT JAPAN SHOULD DEMAND OF RUSSIA.

"No good will result if Japan accepts Russia's promises. Russia has built barracks in Liaoting to accommodate twenty thousand soldiers, and she is hurrying the construction of a new camp about one and a-half miles square, and even if she should withdraw her troops, she can easily convert the so-called railway guard into a garrison. Furthermore, since she has the right to keep as many troops as she likes at Port Arthur and Tientsin, it is vain to attempt to fight her with words alone. Russia must be made to feel that the possession of Manchuria by any Foreign Power was a menace to the peace of the Far East. Japan, who has been patiently watching Russia, because it is Russia's treacherous action that really menaces the peace of the Far East, is entitled to demand of Russia that she shall limit the size of her fleet in these waters, that she shall, of course, evacuate Manchuria entirely, and return Port Arthur and Tientsin to China. These demands, I hope, will be approved by the Powers.

JAPAN SHOULD SEND TROOPS INTO COREA.

"Japan while proposing the above would do well to send troops into Korea to confront the Russian aggression. Russia would never consent to this proposition, and then war will be declared.

THE PROBABLE ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

"No Power will assist Russia if it is asked because it would be forced to fight Great Britain in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Now Russia, who is proud of being one of the largest countries in the world, would not dare to ask the assistance of another Power because she would lose all her reputation if she were obliged to ask outside assistance to fight Japan whom she has always despised as a petty antagonist. It was publicly known that neither France nor Germany would have taken part in an armed interference when Japan was forced to give up Liaoting. Neither of the above pro-Russian countries has any interest in fighting Japan, and they would not care to endanger their own colonies in China, which could be easily attacked by a Japanese force.

THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR WOULD END THE WAR.

"If Japan sends her troops into Manchuria from northern Korea by land, and having taken possession of Harbin cuts the communication between Liaoting and Russia, and bombards Port Arthur with her fleet, Russia would be obliged to sue for peace as she did at Sebastopol. The war would not go on for years as many people predict.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

"Supposing that Russia after the fall of Port Arthur asks for an amicable settlement, what conditions will Japan propose that Russia will be reluctantly compelled to accept? Japan will take Russia's place temporarily. To give details, Japan will under any circumstances occupy the Liaoting peninsula, and hold all the rights which Russia has claimed, while the administration of Manchuria will be returned to China, and a limit will be imposed on the Russian naval force in the Pacific. Thus Russia's aggressive policy in the Far East will be checked for thirty years or more, as her activity in Eastern Europe was checked for thirty years by the Crimean War.

THE SUBSEQUENT ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

"Would France and Germany help Russia in the peace negotiations if they kept back from interfering in the war? Now if we suppose that the force of France and Russia combined

is equal to that of Great Britain and Japan, yet Russia having once been beaten by Japan, would be unable to make any head against Japan and Great Britain, even with the help of an ally. It is certain, then, that no Power under these conditions would embark in an armed interference.

THE REORGANISATION OF MANCHURIA.

"The Manchurian provinces are too vast for Japan to keep order in them with her own troops at her own expense. Japan would do better to hand over the administration of Manchuria to China, saving the rights which Russia has been exercising there. Japan would need a vast amount of money to reconstruct Manchuria. Nobody would agree to lend Japan money with the knowledge that it was to be used for war purposes, but as soon as Japan defeats Russia and thus augments her own reputation, she will have no difficulty in raising what money she wants. The Customs receipts at Newchwang and in Corea might be made the security for a loan, and the Customs in Corea alone, if properly administered, would bring in ten million yen a year.

THE ADVANTAGE OF THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

"Great Britain could undoubtedly have conquered South Africa in six months had she had an alliance with Japan before the war broke out, as the Transvaal was only waiting for the interference of other Powers, and therefore tried to resist as long as possible. In the same way, a war between Russia and Japan would come to a speedy close, as soon as Russia realised that she could not hope for outside assistance.

"China may be expected to preserve a friendly neutrality, but she as well as Great Britain will still be able to be of assistance to Japan. Furthermore, as the Manchurian people will welcome the Japanese troops from their experience in the China-Japan War Russia will be in as disadvantageous a position as Great Britain was in South Africa.

SOME RUMOURS.

"It has recently been rumoured in England that Great Britain is earnestly advising Japan to come to an amicable settlement with Russia. When Japan asked Great Britain and the United States for advice as to the course she should pursue, it is obvious that no civilised country would advise a resort to war; but it would also be absurd for Great Britain to earnestly counsel peace when the result of the war would be so much to her advantage in the Far East.

It is, of course, impossible for us to vouch for this being an accurate reproduction of the views expressed to the *Asahi* correspondent by Dr. Morrison. Forth the *Asahi* must be responsible; but our readers will be glad to see the arguments that are being submitted to the Japanese people by one of the leading and most responsible organs of the Japanese vernacular press.—*N. C. D. News.*

TO EXPORT JAPANESE STONE.

Japan being rich in granite, marbles, and stone, the Kyodo Sekizai Kabushiki Kaisha, or Union Stone Company Limited has an inexhaustible supply of highest class raw material to work into required forms at its newly completed plant in Makamura near Yokohama.

The main building of the works is 241 feet long by 57 wide, while the engine room is 30 by 30. The machinery installed is of the most modern American type and the Company is equipped to undertake any stone work whatever.

The Union Stone Company was registered in June last to exploit marble, granite, hone and other stone quarries in Japan, to work mines and in brief to develop nature's natural subterranean riches. The capital is yen 100,000 divided into 2,000 shares at yen fifty each. The promoters have taken up the entire share issue.

Mr. David Laurence Smith who organised the enterprise spent two years in going over Japan looking for quarries and a shorter period in Southern China. As a result the company has its own quarries of the finest granite in Azi, Mito and the Toyo Hashi district; of marble at Mito, Chichibu, and in Koraga north of Sendu where there is a large variegated deposit, and of honu in the Toyohashi district near Kyoto. Other quarries are held under option. The company is seeking the export trade and has agents all over the East and Australia. As highly skilled stone workers can be employed at a very low wage it will be easy to undersell the product of the high salaried American artisan.

LORD KITCHENER'S WORK IN INDIA.

Authoritative details have reached a home paper of the progress already made by Lord Kitchener in his colossal task of reorganising the Indian army, and of the plans which he hopes to carry out. The important nature of the work he has done, and is doing, will serve to explain, in some measure, the desire of the Government that he should be left to complete it before undertaking the still heavier problem of reforming our general military administration. On the other hand, Lord Kitchener's Eastern scheme has been worked out with so much precision that in the opinion of service experts at home the completion of the work might with a vantage be left to others in view of the extreme urgency of affairs in England. The main heads of the task which Lord Kitchener set himself in India are as follows: 1. To strengthen the frontier; 2. To reorganise the Native Army; 3. To replace obsolete armament; and 4. To re-cast the scheme of reserves and reinforcements. Of these the last is that which Lord Kitchener regards as offering the most serious problems.

JAVANESE LABOUR FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

On the 12th inst. an important meeting of Straits and F. M. S. planters was held at Penang to consider the question of importing Javanese labour. The Hon. Mr. Turner addressed the meeting and informed those present that the 'importation of labour from Southern India having been inadequate to meet their wants, it had become imperative necessary to procure the same from other sources. Individual planters had tried the experiment of procuring labourers from Java and northern India with very satisfactory results. The formation of a labour bureau was absolutely necessary and the Government of Netherlands India had very liberally expressed its willingness to allow recruiting by them of Javanese on certain specified conditions. After a full discussion a labour bureau was elected and its mission decided upon. The Government will offer the planters every encouragement and assistance to further the scheme which the Association of Planters has taken in hand.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORTS.

In their report dated to-day, Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. state:—

A much firmer feeling has prevailed in our market and a comparatively fair amount of business has been done during the week under review in a variety of stocks, some of which have improved in value, notably Banks, Docks and China Sugars. Towards the close the market is slightly easier again. The sterling demand rate on London is 1s. 8 1/2/16d, while the rates of exchange on Shanghai are 7s. 7 1/2/8 for a T/T, and 7s. 7 1/2/8 to 7s. 7 1/2/8 for three days' sight Private Bills.

Bank Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai sold at 56 1/2, 56 1/4 and 56 1/2 and close with buyers at 56 1/2. The London rate, as wired privately on Sunday last, was £64. 10s. 0d., while Reuter to-day quotes £62. 10s. 0d. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have changed hands at 49 1/2, but a few more are on offer. China Traders sold at 56 1/2, 56 1/4 and 56 1/2 and have further sellers at 56 1/2. North Chinas have been done in the north at 1s. 220 and Yangtzes at 1s. 35, so we follow these quotations. Cantons fetched 17 1/2.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Unchanged. China's sold and have sellers at 90.

Shipping Shares.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats sold at 31 to 30 and, while there are further sellers at 31, shares are wanted at the lower figure. Indo-Chinas have been done in fair quantities to the north at 74 to 75, and more shares can be placed at 75 1/2. Northern quotation is 7s. 55 sellers. China and Manilas have been done at 58. A few Douglases have been fixed at 30. Star Ferries (old shares) are in demand at 32, new shares sold in a fair way at 16 1/2 to 16 1/4, and can be placed now at 17. Shell Transports, with sales at intermediate rates, have advanced to 1s. 1s. buyers.

Shares are not much wanted; for cash and end of the month up to 506 has been paid, the market closing quieter with probable small sellers at 505; per end of February 508, and per end of March 509 has been paid. Luxons unchanged.

Mining Shares.—Unchanged; a few Raubs sold at 38, but more are on offer.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks sold at improving rates up to 207 cash, 209 per 31st January and 209 per 31st December, closing steady at 207 1/2 cash. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's shares are inquired, after, and up to 38 1/2 has been offered and refused. Farmanas rose to 127 1/2 cash and 125, 130 per 31st March in Shanghai, but yesterday's wire gives quotation of 125, buyers only.

Lands, Hotels, and Buildings.—A small sale of Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company's shares is reported at 151, at which rate there are further sellers. Hongkong Hotels sold and are on offer at 54 1/2. Humphreys have been taken off the market at 11.

Cotton Mills.—Only a few Hongkong's sold at 15, at which rate shares are wanted. Ewos have been done in the north at 11. 35; other quotations unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cement shares sold at 13 1/2, 13 1/4, and have buyers at latter rate; China Borneos are on offer at 38. Watsons sold and have further buyers at 14 1/2. Ices have dropped to 24 1/2. Hongkong Steam Water Boats sold at 16 1/2 cum dividend, and are inquired after at 15 1/2 ex the final dividend of 6 per cent, paid on 25th instant. Dairy Farms are wanted at 12 1/2. Bell's Asbestos are on offer at 5. China Providents sold at 39 and 33 1/2 and have buyers at the lower rate. A sale of Watkins is reported at 7 1/2; there are shares on offer at 7 1/2. Other stocks under this heading unchanged.

Writing under yesterday's date Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, state:—

During the past week, there has been a general inquiry for the better class of securities, causing an advance in the values of several stocks, and a fair business has been transacted. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have risen from 64 1/2 to 65 1/2 with sales at intermediate rates, and close with buyers at the higher figure. An improvement has also taken place in the London quotation which now stands at 63 1/2. Nationals continue in demand at 29.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have again been dealt in at 49 1/2. China Traders are still asked for at 56. Cantons have been placed at 17 1/2.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fires are quoted at 31 1/2. A small lot of China Fires are in the market at 30.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have inquiries at 30. Indo-Chinas have changed hands at 74, and are now in

request at 75. Douglas Steamships have been disposed of at 30 and further sales of China and Manilas are reported at 18. Star Ferries have advanced and can be placed at 32 for the old and 37 for the new shares. Shell Transports are wanted at 15 1/2 after sales at 15. Business in Shanghai Fugs (Ordinary) has been done at 5 1/2. Refiners.—China Sugars have further advanced to 105. There is nothing doing in Luxons.

Mining.—Funjoms are without business and remain quite at 31. Raubs have been the medium of some business at 38 and more shares are obtainable at the rate. Chinese Engineering are still offering at 1s. 6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have further strengthened their position and buyers predominate at 206. Farmanas have been bought at the advanced rate of 127. Kowloon Wharfs have buyers at 38 1/2. Hongkew Wharfs are a shade easier and have been parried with at 12 1/2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have ruled quiet at 151. Shanghai Lands have been negotiated at 1s. 103. Hongkong Hotels have changed hands at 146. Humphreys' Estate have found investors at 10 1/2 and 11. China Providents are in demand at 39 after sales at the price.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been sold at 15, and more shares are inquired for. The latest quotations for the Northern Mills are: Ewos. 7s. 35 sellers; Lao-Kung-Mows. 7s. 35 sales; Internationals. 7s. 25 sales and Soy Chees 7s. 200 nominal.

Cigar Companies.—Further sales of Sumatras 1s. 50 are reported from Shanghai.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements can be placed at 23 1/2. China Borneos have sellers at 38. A. S. Watsons have again found buyers at 14 1/2 and Watkins have been booked at 7 1/2. Electrics are unchanged, and remain in demand at 12 and 56 for the old and new shares respectively. Campbell Moores are reported sold at 10. Bell's Asbestos are in the market at 5. United Asbestos (ordinary) are inquired for at 39; the founders' shares can be placed at 220.

Hongkong Steam Waterboats are firm at 15 1/2 ex the final dividend of 60 cents paid on the 24th instant. China Light and Powers are in request at 32. Hall and Holtz have been sold at 32, and Central Stores at 26. Langkats have experienced a further sharp rise and sales have been effected at advancing rates up to 1s. 307 1/2.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/2
" Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 15/16
" Credits, 4 months' sight	1/9 5/16
" Debits 4 months' sight	1/9 7/16
ON BERLIN, (demand)	M. 1/7 1/2
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand	2.19 1/2
" Credits, 4 months' sight	2.23
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
" Credits, 30 days' sight	42 1/2
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer	129 1/2
" On demand	130
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer	71 1/2
" Private 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.	84 1/2
Bar Silver	11 1/2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—	Per cent
MALWA NEW	900/560
" LAST YEAR	1,000/1,060
" OLDEST	1,100
PATNA NEW	1,034
REHARAS NEW	1,035
PERSIAN (PAPER)	800/830

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"THALES."
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAFLAIX & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [1474]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."
Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DOUGLAS, LAFLAIX & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [1475]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of December, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Inland Lot No. 1,708.	336 feet by 316 feet 6 inches.	3.66	18,500	238,14,172

Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [1476]

To-day's Advertisements.

CHATRE'S NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.
Patronised by H. M. the Empress Dowager and other Royalty of China.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-DAY,
(SATURDAY), 28th November, 1903.
In a
CIRCUS TENT NEAR CENTRAL MARKET
MARINE LINE.

MENAGERIE of highly trained animals, including
LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS,
LEOPARDS, &c.
MARVELLOUS GYMNASTIC
EXERCISES.
WONDERFUL ACTS IN BAREBACK
RIDING.

Afternoon performance at 3 p.m. each day.

RUSSIAN SINGING AND DANCING.
Soldiers and Sailors, half-price.
Particulars from the Expresses.
Tickets can be obtained from

H. RUTTONJEE,
5, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong, and
37 & 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [14166]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"COPTIC."
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge and undelivered by Wednesday, the 2nd proximo, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. STUART THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [14167]

Intimations.

MADAM FLINT & CO.,

DRESSMAKERS

AND

MILLINERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

SMART READY-MADE

WINTER COSTUMES

NEW FASHIONABLE

MATERIAL,

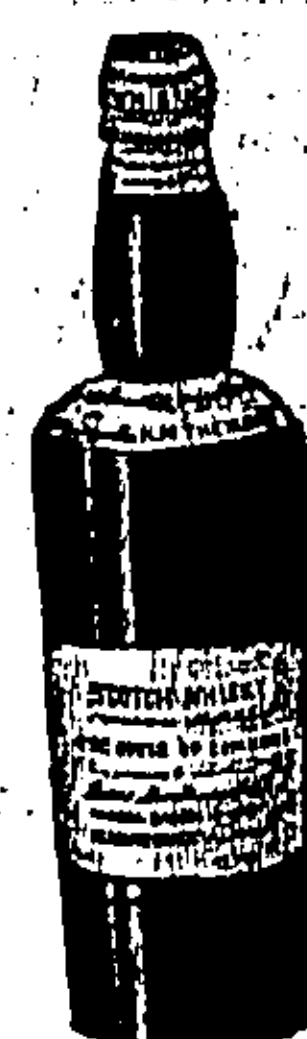
NOW SO MUCH IN VOGUE IN

LONDON.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1903. [14168]



THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"



HIGH CLASS
GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTERS.

EVERYTHING
UP TO DATE.
28, Queen's Road.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,



28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG,

GENERAL DRAPERS & HIGH CLASS
DRESS-MAKERS.

HIGH CLASS
GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTERS

FAMED FOR
SHIRTS.
28, Queen's Road.

Grand Xmas Bazaar.

ONE THOUSAND TOYS AND GIFTS.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

10 CTS. TO \$50.

High Class Fancy Goods.

USEFUL PRESENTS

FOR YOUNG AND OLD

ON SHOW, TO-DAY.

November 21st.

R. G. HECKFORD,
MANAGER